

## WILL SEE WITH A RABBIT'S EYE

Grafting of Corneas From a Belgian Hare Promises Sight to a Blind Man.

### GREAT TRIUMPH IN SURGERY

Artificial Membranes From Animal Have Taken Root, and Glasses Will Restore Vision.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 14.—Most men see the world through their own eyes. Hereafter Wilton Helnand, a resident of Northeast Washington, will see the world through the eyes of a rabbit. By one of the most delicate skin grafting operations known to modern surgery Helnand has had fastened upon the sightless balls of his eyes, secured by burning eye, the transparent cornea from the eyes of a Belgian hare. Sight is promised him again, after more than a year of total blindness.

Late at night on April 12, 1904, Mr. Helnand, a prosperous dealer in the Eastern Market, was attacked while on his way home by a negro whom he had formerly employed. His assailant dashed a strong solution of lye in his face. Mr. Helnand was badly burned and hospital surgeons declared his sight entirely gone. Specialist after specialist was consulted, only to report the case apparently hopeless. Finally one declared there was but one possible operation, and the success of that could not be promised. It was that the cornea from the eyes of a Belgian hare be grafted on to the balls of Mr. Helnand's eyes. The injured man decided that his condition could not be worse, and it was determined he should go under the surgeon's knife.

The patient was being prepared for the operation a rabbitry was established in one corner of the hospital grounds, and in it a specially selected breed of Belgian hares was installed.

On the day appointed the selected rabbit and the man were placed side by side on the operating table, both under the influence of anæsthetics, and section by section, the possum-like cornea from each eye of the hare was lifted and "planted" over the sightless eyeballs of the man. He lay in a darkened room until it was determined that the healing process had set in and that the first stage of the operation was complete. Mr. Helnand was allowed to go to his home, the only instructions being that he should rest until it was assured that the "new eyes" were as his own. He is to go to the hospital to-morrow to again go under the knife, but this time the operation will consist of merely scraping the serrated edges and fastening securely the artificial membrane to secure the result of a convex or concave oval.

Adjustment of probably powerful glasses to meet the altered conditions will follow—and then Mr. Helnand is practically assured of vision—through the eyes of a rabbit, but none the less vision.

## FATAL WEAKNESS ARMY TRANSPORTS

(Continued from First Page.)

have defeated the object of the expedition. There is nothing except the successful arrival to justify its departure. No cooking could be done on board ship, except boiling coffee. Sanitary arrangements were crude and insufficient. Of ventilation there was practically none.

"The statements apply in full force only to the ships fitted out for the Cuban expedition. This fleet of ships could not have embarked under reasonable overseas transport conditions a force of more than 600 or 700 men, and when so embarked the expedition could have been patched on a long voyage only at great jeopardy of the welfare of the man and of the success of the enterprise. It has already been shown that this fleet was practically all that could be secured for Atlantic waters except by impressment of American or purchase of foreign ships."

Looking to the future, the report declares:

### Looking to the Future.

"This condition cannot improve until the American steam sea-going merchant marine has increased in tonnage to approximately two and one-half times its present volume by the addition of ships adapted in size and design to quick conversion into suitable transports and built under conditions which make their voluntary surrender to the United States on demand a foregone conclusion."

So far as construction of interests of military transports any subvention, subsidy or other assistance rendered by the United States to the American Merchant Marine, will produce the greatest return for the money expended, if the legislation is so framed as to require or strongly encourage the construction of ships of two sizes, and with the proportions and arrangements described in this report."

This report will be presented to the Senate to-morrow, by Senator Gallinger, who will inform the War Department that ships of the size and speed described as most desirable for transports, are also ships of the size and speed required for several of the most important mail lines provided for in the bill of the Merchant Marine Commission, which stipulates that ships receiving subventions from the government shall be held at the disposal of the government in time of war.

## SOUTHERN FARMER AND THE TARIFF

(Continued from First Page.)

phatic. He declared that his examination of the bill showed that the effect upon American tobacco of the quality raised in the South, would be advantageous, as we export tobacco to them. The effect of the bill after April 1, 1909, he said, would be to open to the cotton manufacturers of North Carolina and the South the markets of the Philippines, which should have been done long ago by the Republican party. "I am glad," he said, addressing the Republican side, "you are going to do it at last, for whatever the market there may be worth."

After declaring we would be much better off without the islands, Mr. Thomas went into discussion of tariff revision. The question of newer and wider markets has become a world-wide problem, he said. The cry of "stand pat" could not obscure the main issue. The Republicans must face this issue or face retaliation abroad and consequent stagnation at home. There are two solutions of this question, revision of rates by act of Congress and modification by reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, that is, we say to a foreign country, you admit our goods free or at a low rate or duty and we will reciprocate by admit-

New York Daily Tribune, Dec. 12, 1905:

Earlier in the day the examination of the Home Life supplied one of the marvels of the present investigation, an insurance company without any obvious reason. The most careful probing of this company failed to disclose anything of serious character reflecting upon the company. Its expenses were apparently rather high, but syndicate participations, "yellow dog" funds and all the usual signs of mismanagement were lacking. Even the advances to agents, a fruitful source of trouble, were shown to be omitted in this company, while the deferred dividend system seemed to be devised in the interest of the policy holder, for no attempt was made to build up a surplus. Instead, there was an annual distribution of dividends, or else the policy holder was credited with the dividend, and the dividend then carried as a liability, and the policy holder, on inquiry, could obtain information as to the amount due him.

**SAMPSON & HOWARD,**  
General Agents,  
Room 401 Mutual Assurance Building,  
RICHMOND, VA.

ing years in the same way. Revision is now inconsistent with the protection of all our industries, North and South, and our American labor as well. It is certainly in accord with wisest statesmanship. It is discreditable to any party or any school of statesmanship to have tariff so high as to allow the manufacturers of a country to sell to the foreigner than to the citizen of that country.

### Plea for Southern Farmer.

Mr. Thomas made a strong plea for the Southern farmer and the Southern cotton seed oil industry. He declared that the Republican party would not allow the Democrats to revise the high schedules of the Dingley law, and would not revise it themselves, they should at least give the South the benefit of reciprocity with foreign countries, and thus open up new markets for the entire country, especially the South, which received so few benefits from protection. In this way the Republicans could show they were not a negative and sectional party.

He referred to important tariff changes which have recently taken place in Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and other countries, showing they were all against the interest of the American farmer, prohibiting the exportation of American products, and that this protective policy was also closing the doors of the entire world against the manufacturers of this country, so that we will eventually have to buy and sell among ourselves alone.

The plea made by General Grosvenor, of Ohio, in his speech, that Germany will be compelled to buy from us, was not correct, Mr. Thomas said, as the American Republic, so rapidly growing in prosperity, was producing enough wheat and meat to supply all Germany's needs. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article showing that Swift and Company, of Chicago, in from America, Germany on imports of meat products, and he was arranging to have their meat products exported to the empire from Argentina.

He quoted letters from the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York to the New York cotton mills, of Newbern, N. C., requesting that the effect of the new German and European tariff would be to absolutely destroy the American cotton seed oil industry, which had grown to millions of dollars in value.

### What May Happen.

"What will you do," said Mr. Thomas, "if, under the Chamberlain policy, Great Britain adopts preferential tariff between the mother country and her colonies and protection as against the rest of the world? You have lost the French, the German and the Austrian markets, and you will lose Great Britain, our largest customer. While we are sympathizing with the 'open door' policy and wrestling with the problem of extending our trade with China, Japan and the Orient, we are, by a false policy, closing the door of all continental Europe to our trade."

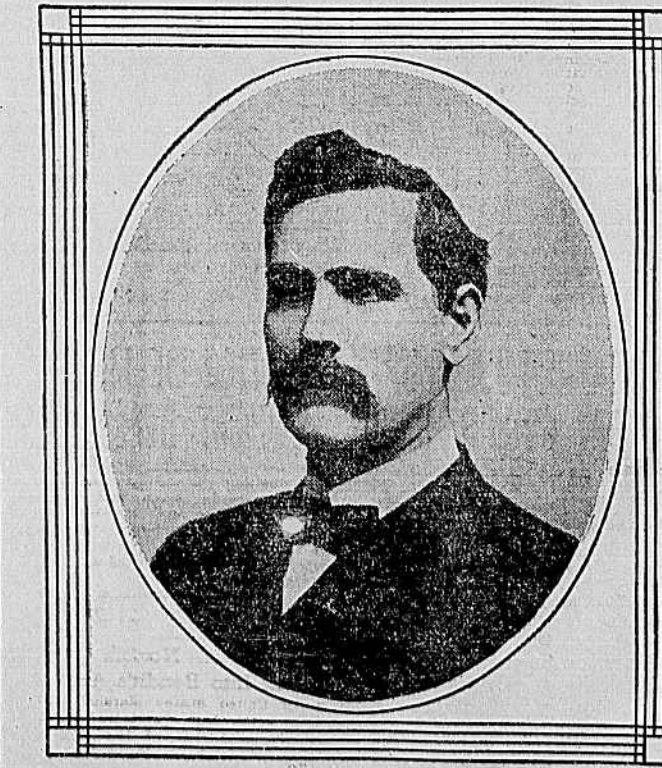
Mr. Thomas called attention to the advantages of reciprocity by treaties negotiated by Mr. Kasson with France and other countries, and the advantage that the revival of these treaties would be to the cotton farmer of the South and the cotton seed oil industry in particular. Germany and other European countries had struck a hard blow at Southern agricultural interests. The tariff of Germany had been dictated by the agricultural interests of Germany.

Mr. Thomas concluded with allusion to the progress the South had made since the war and made a plea for the Southern farmer, the cotton planter and the cotton seed oil industry.

### Forecast for Week.

Among the world's happenings for the

## NEW FACE IN CONGRESS.



**JOSEPH B. MOORMAN.**  
Congressman from Kentucky. Joseph B. Moorman, born at a farm in Greenup county, Ky., on April 21, 1859. He was educated in the common schools and at Greenup Academy. He followed the studied law and was admitted to practice when only nineteen years old. He was elected county judge in 1894, re-elected in 1901 and 1902. He was elected to Congress in 1904, and has eight children, two sons and six daughters.

coming week, the most important is the Moroccan conference, which will assemble on January 16th at Algiers, Spain. Eleven European countries and the United States will send representatives. France and Germany are the two most important factors in the conference, and the attitude of their representatives will be followed closely.

In Great Britain the general elections will continue. Saturday's elections, however, which showed such unexpected Liberal gains, make a foregone conclusion that the government will have an ample working majority.

The election of a new president of the French republic will be coincident with the convening of the French national assembly on January 17th. As President Loubet will not be a candidate for reelection, the choice seems to be between Clement-Arnaud, Fallieres, the newly elected president of the Senate, and M. Doumer, president of the chamber. The former's chances apparently are considered best.

January 22 is the anniversary of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg, but preparations have been made to celebrate it this year on January 21st-22nd. A license interval is felt in the manner in which the people will commemorate the day, for it will show to what extent the Russian Government has succeeded in restoring quiet. The workmen's council have called a general pacific strike for January 22, and there will be parades and meetings held in memory of the day.

Among the conventions of the week, is that of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis, on January 15, which will consider an adjustment of wage scales, which will affect at least 500,000 miners throughout the country.

### Dull Outlook in Congress.

In Congress the outlook does not promise a very interesting week. The Senate has no clearly defined programme and the calendar was so completely denuded by the vigorous work of last week, that unless there is considerable discussion of the bills which have right of way, the prospect is not good for some business.

The Merchant Marine bill, holds the place of unfinished business, each day after 2 o'clock, and the pure food bill has the preferential place during the morning hours. There is not apparent, however, any disposition on the part of either measure to speedily termination. Senator Mallory probably will speak to-morrow on the shipping bill.

Among the senators who are expected to discuss the food bill are Messrs. Lodge, Spooner and McCumber.

Senator Tillman will be heard during the week on his resolution relative to the situation in Santo Domingo, and there are intimations that the Senate will begin the actual work of investigating the Panama Canal situation on Tuesday. The decision to hold the bill, after the week long debate on the pension legislation.

Monday is to be the last day of general debate on the Philippine bill, after which it may be debated for two or three days under the five-minute rule before a vote is taken. One day will be given to private pension bills, immediately following the passage of the Philippine bill.

### "HAVE NOT SOLD ANY FARM," SAYS SENATOR MARTIN

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—I have not sold my farm in Albemarle county, said Senator Martin to-night, referring to reports to the contrary. "I had an offer for it, but I declined it. I am not, but better off than most of the farmers, which has kept him confined to his room for several days. He will walk out to-morrow."

## GREENE AND GAYNOR IN FEDERAL COURT

Only One Point More That Can Be Raised By the Defense.

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—The case of Benjamin Greene and John F. Gaynor, in the Federal Court to-morrow, will enter upon its second week, and it is expected that by Tuesday or Wednesday it will have reached the stage where a jury may be drawn.

The defense has fought hard upon preliminary points, and there have been three special pleas introduced and argued at length. These have all been overruled by the court, and there is now, it is believed, but one point left that can be raised before the case comes to actual trial. This will be up on demurrers to the indictments found last November, charging embezzlement and receiving funds of the United States government which were known to have been embezzled.

When action shall have been taken by the court upon these demurrers, which, if overruled, will leave the case open for morning, the defendants will be ordered upon to plead to the combination of all the indictments found against them. When the jury is summoned, and the case may rest for two or three days.

## DESKS ARRIVE FOR LAWMAKERS

Will be Placed in Time for Session at Noon To-Morrow.

### ANOTHER CAUCUS TO-MORROW NIGHT

Many of the Members Go Home to Spend Sunday—Real Work of Body About to Begin. Committees Will Be Ready To-morrow.

The first four days of the Legislative session have been full of public interest, but the real work of the body will only begin this week.

The two houses adjourned over until to-morrow at noon, by which time the furniture will have been placed, and the standing committees announced.

The desks for the members and newspaper men arrived last night, and the work of putting them in will be rushed to-day. Contractor Jurgens says that when the two branches are called to-morrow, the halls will have been completely furnished.

Another joint caucus will be held in the Hall of the House of Delegates to-morrow night to select the city judges, but the incumbents in nearly all cases will be chosen by acclamation, only a few of them having opposition. One thing is assured, and that is there will be no more bitter contests, such as took place last night.

### Why They Adjourned.

The main reason for adjournment over until to-morrow night is to allow the desks to be put in, every assurance being had that they would be here by last night.

Another reason was to await an appointment of the standing of the standing committees. Speaker Caldwell has those of the House arranged and ready to be called to-night. The Senate "Steering" Committee will meet at the Westmoreland Club at 8 o'clock to-night for the purpose of making up the committees for the upper branch, and it will not take a great while, as the members are pretty well acquainted with the personnel of the body.

Those who will select the standing committees have had much experience in legislation and know the qualifications and rank of the senators. They are Senators George S. Shackelford, of Orange, chairman; W. W. Sale, of Norfolk; Edward C. Bland, of Gloucester; P. S. Tavenner, of Shenandoah, and J. Lawrence Campbell, of Bedford.

There are already, perhaps, 150 bills of more or less importance pending before the two branches, and several times this number are expected within the next month, so the committees will all have plenty of work to do from the very start.

### Will Cause Fights.

Many of the bills already introduced will be seriously advocated and bitterly fought, and some very lively times are expected. Many of the members living at nearby points went to their homes to spend Sunday, but they will for the most part return to the city by to-night for to-morrow's session and to attend the joint caucus at night.

The furniture, consisting of desks, which arrived last night, will be put in by to-morrow noon, but those in charge have to prosecute the work all through to-night and up to noon to-morrow. The halls will present quite a different appearance when the desks are in, and when the seats are placed in the galleries for the visitors.

Eight-foot mahogany tables have been secured for the members of the press in each house.

### To Preserve Dignity.

Captain W. W. Baker, of Chesterfield, the "nestor of the House," is taking a great deal of interest in preserving the dignity of the body, and of having things done about the Capitol in a dignified and orderly manner.

To this end Captain Baker has prepared a resolution, which will be offered to-morrow, providing for an additional page for the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, and to be under the supervision of the sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper. The new page will be stationed in the gallery, and will designate seats for visitors. There will be three sections, one of which will be for the guests of the members, another for the general public, and still another for colored people.

It is said that a similar resolution will be offered in the Senate at the same time. Captain Baker has already offered a bill in the House providing for two inner guards at the Capitol to look after the building by day and by night, and to be uniformed in cadet gray.

### GOSSIP AMONG SOLONS.

What the Lawmakers Are Doing and Saying.

The backers of Judge C. B. Moorman, of Roanoke, while realizing from the early stages of the canvass they were making a losing fight, never swerved in their support of the distinguished jurist.

Judge Phlegar, himself a former member of the Supreme Court, and one of the most distinguished advocates in the State, spoke earnestly for him, and Hon. A. B. Coleman presented his name in an able and attractive manner. Mr. Coleman said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: This caucus is to be felicitated upon the fact that the two candidates aspiring for the judgeship of the Twentieth Virginia Circuit, both are able jurists, high-minded gentlemen, with clear, responsible characters, both in public life and in private life. So profound am I impressed with this conclusion, that I would keenly resent any effort made on this floor to question the good name or honorable standing or judicial competency of either of the candidates, even though used with reference to the one who has not my support."

"Having said this much by way of preface, permit me to present to this body for nomination to succeed himself as judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, the name of a gentleman, who is a distinguished member of the bar of Roanoke city."

"His legal qualifications and his eminent fitness for the high position are attested by the strong endorsements he has received from not only the attorneys at his own bar, but by the profession throughout the entire circuit."

"He began the practice of his profession twenty years before his nomination to the bench, and has since pursued it with marked success, having been engaged in much of the important litigation coming before the courts during

## THE MAKERS OF VIRGINIA LAWS



DR. S. S. POWELL ("UNCLE SAM.")

that period. He was elected city solicitor by the Council of the city of Roanoke for several successive terms, which important and responsible position he filled with ability and general satisfaction to all.

"In October, 1905, he was appointed by Governor Montague to fill a vacancy in the Twentieth Circuit occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Henry E. Blair. In the administration of his duties upon the bench he has displayed a dignity and ability that commanded the admiration and respect of every lawyer who entered his court. He is a man whose heart pulsates with devotion to the faithful performance of his duties, whose learning, whose strict integrity, whose pure life, whose unfaltering impartiality has rendered him a valuable acquisition to Virginia's judicial tribunals. If the largest endorsement of the representatives from that circuit—four out of seven—who are the only lawyers; if deserving and meritorious service are worthy of your consideration, then I cannot too strongly urge the claims of the gentleman, whose cause I espouse."

"Such, gentlemen, is briefly the record of Judge C. B. Moorman, whose name I present for your consideration to-night."

When the smoke had cleared away after the fierce struggle in the Democratic joint caucus of Friday night, and one can liberate calmly and figure out the causes for this or that result, it is the judgment of members almost without exception that old factional party lines had but little to do with votes cast and with the success of candidates. For example, Public Printer Davis Bottom, who was known to be a supporter and friend of Governor Montague, won a sweeping victory over Mr. Hawkins, who has always trained with the Martin wing of the party.

The Legislature in joint assembly confirmed Corporation Commissioner Willard's appointment, made by the Governor, on the same day, unanimously and without question.

In the case of the Twentieth Circuit judgeship, it is understood that both the contestants were for the Governor for senator. Judge Moorman went down, not because he was the appointee of the Executive, but under the splendid acquaintance and organization of his successor, Judge Moffitt. The latter had served in the Legislature, had been upon the bench before, was born in Culpeper and lived in Rappahannock, Salem and other sections of the State, and is connected with people of influence in many sections.

Every one admitted Judge Moorman's fitness and eminent qualifications, but Judge Moffitt had great advantage in the circumstances referred to above. A number of strong Martin men say that had the Governor named the latter, he would have been elected mostly likely without opposition.

The only fight where the lines were drawn was in the Thirteenth Circuit, and the issue was made locally last summer by legislative candidates and not by the caucus members here.

The new Legislature contains a number of strong lawyers, who will leave their impress upon the statute law of the State before the session ends. On the Senate side, Judge A. A. Phlegar, of Montgomery, has no superior, and those who know him best say it would be difficult to find one in the State.

Judge William Hodges Mann and Senator Henry T. Wickham and C. Harding Walker are also in the heavy class among the older senators. Senator Camm Patterson, too, is regarded as a strong lawyer. The younger lawyers of the body, who are taking high rank, are Senators Sears, H. Garrett, Fulton, Maehen, Strode, Lassiter, Sale, Gunter and others.

For polished oratory, Fulton, Sears and Strode are in a class to themselves, though many of their colleagues are forceful and eloquent on their feet. Wickham, Phlegar, Walker, Shackelford and Mann are logical to a degree, and lay but little claim to oratory and rhetoric.

Lawyers of ability and distinction on the House side are: Lee, of Fairfax; Boyd, of Winchester; Cardwell, of Hanover; Caton, of Alexandria; Pettit, of Fluvanna; Withers, of Suffolk; Coleman, of Roanoke.

In Major Green's "Kindergarten" there are many bright young members of the legal fraternity. Judgment, however, as to their peculiar abilities will be suspended until their tutor has allowed them to venture into the arena of debate, though many of them have already won laurels at the bars of their respective homes.

It will not be long from present indications before the "Kindergarten" will be heard from, though up to this time the members have been remarkably quiet.

For the first time in many sessions there is neither a preacher nor a physician.

Every member of the Full Name Lexative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

Every member of the Full Name Lexative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

Every member of the Full Name Lexative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

Every member of the Full Name Lexative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

Every member of the Full Name Lexative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

clan in the Senate. The House has many medical doctors, though the Rev. L. J. Haley, D. D., of Louisa, the distinguished Baptist minister, is the only preacher in either branch.

The physicians are "Uncle Sam" Powell, of Brunswick; Dr. Thomas M. Dunn, of Albemarle; Dr. H. Don Scott, of Amherst; Dr. W. C. Barker, of Botetourt; Dr. J. H. Cochran, of Fauquier; Dr. George T. Sned, of Princess Anne, and Dr. H. M. Rogers, of Rockingham.

Members have a great way of dividing up into pairs, and they are beginning to make up their alignments. Drs. Rogers and Scott are nearly always together, and other pairs noticed are Messrs. Wilkins, of Northampton, and Booker, of Halifax; Green and Cochran, of Fauquier.

Senator George B. Kezsell, of Rockingham, is not prepared to admit the contention made by Senator Fulton in favor of Front Royal as a site for one of the proposed new normal schools over Harrisonburg.

Mr. Kezsell will state his views at length when the matter is brought up in the Senate in the report of the committee.

A party of legislators and officers are quartered at Campbell's Hotel this session, and the lobby there is coming to be something of a gathering for them and their friends at night.

Those stopping at Campbell's are Senator Chapman, of Greene; Delegates Green, Cochran, Good, Rogers, Swift and Early, Seagrant-Armas Watkins and Colonel S. M. Newhouse.

Judge D. Tucker Brooke, of Norfolk, and Hon. Robert W. Blair, of the members of the recent Constitutional Convention, went to the city yesterday and were mixing with their old legislative friends.

Mr. Puller, of Richmond, has offered a bill in the House making some interesting changes in the law relating to the right of eminent domain. They went to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

Hon. W. H. Graveley, of Henry, and Hon. W. H. Hubbard, of Buckingham, former members of the General Assembly, are in the city.

### DIDN'T BREAK HIS NECK; STRANGLER

(Continued from First Page.)

gins building at the Jamestown Exposition be made a permanent structure, with the view of utilizing it after the exposition for the normal school. As representatives from other sections of the State are not inclined to be enthusiastic over another Jamestown appropriation, the friends of the exposition will hesitate long before starting a Tidewater senator on the war-path. Therefore it is believed that Newport News will get the school after all.

### Pirates "Kill" Industry.

Because of the wholesale depredations of "pirates," the James River oyster industry is almost broken up. The indications are that before the present season is over there will be no oyster fishing in this vicinity. The "pirates" are dredging constantly, and although the police boats make numerous arrests, the authorities seem to be unable to protect the rocks.

It is said that the law-breakers can well afford to pay the small fines which are imposed when they are caught, and even though they have to pay a fine one each week the "pirates" get along better. The oyster industry, which now controls the law and take only a small share of a certain size.

### To Improve Car Service.

A conference between the Highways and Sewers Committee of the City Council and the officials of the street railway companies operating in the city will be held to-morrow night for the purpose of discussing a plan by which it is expected to greatly improve the car service in the city. Maps showing the proposed changes in the system have been sent to all of the Councilmen by Mr. W. J. Payne, president of the Newport News and Old Point Railway Company, which now controls all the lines operating in this city and on the lower peninsula. It is proposed to combine the schedules of the different lines into one.

One of the features of the system is the proposed abandoning of the bridge over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway tracks. This bridge has always been considered dangerous.

Special meetings of both branches of the City Council will be held this week to consider the ordinance directing the street railway companies to put the "Jim Crow" street car law into effect here. The new ordinance will be passed, and it will be put into effect.

### Women's Memorial.

Next Friday the local Confederate organization will unveil in the City Hall a tablet in memory of the women of the Confederacy. As the day will be General Robert E. Lee's birthday, appropriate exercises will be held at the City Hall. Rev. J. Pendleton Jones, of Hampton, son of Rev. J. William Jones, D. D., who was General Lee's chaplain, will deliver the address. The speaker will be introduced by Mayor S. B. Buxton, as a son of a Confederate veteran. Southern songs will be sung by some of the daughters of veterans.

## BLACKMAILING CASE READY

Italian Politician, Charged With Criminal Assault, Also to Be Tried.

### MURDERED IN PENNSYLVANIA

Story Cleared Up By Young Woman Who Heard Strangers Discussing Case.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., January 14. The session of the grand jury to-morrow promises to be one of the most important sittings of that investigating body that has been held in Albemarle for several years. In the category of cases to come under investigation is that of F. C. Duncan, John S. Hawkins and Henry C. Michle, charged with extorting money from the late Robert D. Ballantine by blackmailing. It is possible that the grand jury will take up all three together at this term. Yesterday the subpoena servers were busy looking for the witnesses, the list comprising fifty-nine names.

Coming before the grand jury at this session is the case of J. Antoni Ambroselli, charged with criminal assault on Rosa Dudley, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Arthur Dudley, of this city.

The activity of the subpoena servers yesterday gives rise to the belief that the Commonwealth's attorney proposes bringing the Ballantine case to the attention of the grand jury before that of Ambroselli. Commonwealth's Attorney Dabney has procured much additional evidence, it is said.

One of the chief witnesses against Michle stated, after giving his testimony Thursday, that "not half the evidence had been brought out," and that he himself knew much more than he had been called upon to testify. Two of the witnesses who were summoned last week, but could not be found, were served with subpoenas yesterday, and will no doubt be on hand to-morrow morning.

One of the witnesses wanted for to-morrow took the train yesterday before the summons could be served.

### Will Live in Charlottesville.</